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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 JOSE MENDOZA JR.,

8 Plaintiff(s),

Case No. 2:17-CV-2485 JCM (CWH)

ORDER

9 v.

10 AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION  
11 INTERNATIONAL, et al.,

12 Defendant(s).

13  
14 Presently before the court is plaintiff Jose Mendoza Jr.'s motion for a temporary restraining  
15 order. (ECF No. 7).<sup>1</sup>

16 Also before the court is plaintiff's motion for leave to file excess pages (ECF No. 6) and  
17 *ex parte* motion to withdraw plaintiff's motion for leave to file excess pages, (ECF No. 8).

18 Also before the court is plaintiff's motion to strike defendants' statement. (ECF No. 12).

19 **I. Facts**

20 The factual background of this case spans seven years. The court briefly summarizes  
21 plaintiff's allegations as relevant to the instant motion for temporary restraining order.

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24  
25 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff has not filed a motion for preliminary injunction. Plaintiff styles his motion for  
26 a temporary restraining order alternatively as a motion for a preliminary injunction. *See* (ECF No.  
27 7). This does not comport with the Local Rules. *See* LR IC 2-2(b) ("For each type of relief  
28 requested or purpose of the document, a separate document must be filed and a separate event must  
be selected for that document."). This local rule serves an important function in the context of  
temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, as although the motions contain  
similarities, there are different standards for granting each motion. *Compare* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a)  
(requirements for granting a preliminary injunction), *with* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) (requirements for  
granting a temporary restraining order).

1 Plaintiff Mendoza was the president of Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1637 (“Local  
2 1637”), which is a local union that is affiliated with Amalgamated Transit Union International  
3 (“International”).

4 Between 2010 and 2016, plaintiff had multiple disputes with International, many of which  
5 revolved around the appropriate way to read Local 1637’s bylaws. Two primary disagreements  
6 between plaintiff and International concern the appropriate rate of pay for the president of Local  
7 1637 and whether the president could designate the secretary-treasurer position as less than full-  
8 time.

9 Article 4 of Local 1637’s bylaws governs the president’s rate of pay. (ECF No. 7-11).  
10 Plaintiff asserts that the version of the 2012 local bylaws sent to him by International president  
11 Lawrence Hanley reads “The President/Business Agent shall be paid at a daily rate of 8 hours  
12 times the highest hourly rate paid to an employee in their respective job classification for 40 hours  
13 per week to perform duties of the office.” (ECF No. 7-11). Plaintiff contends that International  
14 has the wrong version of Article 4 on file. (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff believes that the correct version  
15 of Article 4 omits the term “respective.” (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff thus reads the bylaw language as  
16 entitling plaintiff to the highest rate of pay of any employee in the union (which is a mechanic’s  
17 rate). (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff alleges that defendant International attempted to limit plaintiff’s pay  
18 to the highest hourly rate paid to an employee in plaintiff’s job classification of driver. (ECF No.  
19 7).

20 The dispute over whether president could designate the secretary-treasurer position as less  
21 than full time turns on whether Local 1637 ever adopted amendments to its bylaws. (ECF No. 7).  
22 Plaintiff contends that Local 1637’s executive board’s adopted bylaws that would allow the  
23 president to designate the secretary-treasurer as less than full time. (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff alleges  
24 that defendant International would not approve of the adopted bylaws. (ECF No. 7).

25 Plaintiff alleges that he took proactive measures to resolve the outstanding issues with  
26 International. On December 31, 2016, plaintiff agreed to repay Local 1637 for the alleged  
27 overpayments he received as president. (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff asserts that he continues to make  
28 these payments without delay. (ECF No. 7).

1 On January 14, 2017, plaintiff sent a correspondence to Hanley requesting information on  
2 the proper way to amend the bylaws to avoid future conflicts with International. (ECF No. 7).  
3 Plaintiff alleges that multiple emails were exchanged, during which plaintiff explained that quorum  
4 was often not met at Local 1637's meetings and the Executive Board was overwhelmingly in favor  
5 of amending the bylaws and planned on doing so pursuant to Section 13.2 of the ATU  
6 Constitution.<sup>2</sup> (ECF No. 7). Hanley expressed concern regarding the potentially anti-democratic  
7 nature of plaintiff's proposed method of amending the bylaws and suggested that Section 13.2 did  
8 not allow for amendment in the manner that plaintiff had described. (ECF No. 7).

9 On January 30, 2017, Hanley notified plaintiff that International would request an audit of  
10 Local 1637 by an internal auditor (Tyler Home) with the assistance of International Vice President  
11 James Lindsay.

12 In February and March of 2017, plaintiff and Hanley sent multiple emails to each other  
13 related to the proposed amendments (amongst other things). (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff took the  
14 position that Local 1637's executive board had validly adopted the amendments. (ECF No. 7).  
15 Hanley took the position that the amendments were not validly adopted. (ECF No. 7).

16 On March 10, 2017, Home and Lindsay produced their internal audit report. (ECF No. 7).  
17 The report found that Mendoza committed financial malfeasance.<sup>3</sup> (ECF No. 7). On April 10,

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18  
19 <sup>2</sup> Section 13.2 of the ATU Constitution reads, in relevant part,

20 The bylaws and rules of LUs and amendments thereto, to be legal and  
21 effective, shall be read at two (2) regular meetings of the LU and posted at  
22 appropriate locations with notice of the meeting at which the second reading shall  
23 occur before adoption and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the membership in  
24 attendance and voting at the second union meeting to adopt. After posting the  
25 proposed bylaws, rules or amendments for adoption and failing to obtain a quorum  
26 at two (2) consecutive meetings of the LU, the local executive board shall have the  
27 power, unless otherwise restricted by law, by a two-thirds vote of the total  
28 membership of the executive board to adopt such proposals on behalf of the LU.  
Such a vote, if taken, shall dispose of the question and stand as the vote of the LU  
membership. *After adoption by the LU the bylaws, rules or amendments so adopted  
shall be forwarded to the IP for approval and must have the approval of the IP  
before going into effect.*

(ECF No. 7-28 at 58) (emphasis added).

<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff's motion cites an independent audit report, prepared by Miller Kaplan and Arase,  
which states that management corrected all non-trivial misstatements in their 2015 financial

1 2017, Hanley removed plaintiff from his position as president and imposed a trusteeship over Local  
2 1637. Hanley's trusteeship order states, in part:

3 It has come to the attention of this office that there are several issues severely  
4 impacting the effective administration and functioning of Local 1637. These  
5 problems include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: 1) overpayment  
6 to the president/business agent in the form of salary' and vacation pay; 2) multiple  
7 instances of financial malpractice and/or malfeasance including failure to complete  
8 required audits, failure to authenticate expenses for purposes of reimbursement, and  
an unauthorized withdrawal of cash to pay officers' salaries; 3) impediments to  
democratic functioning, resulting in chronic failure to achieve quorums at  
membership meetings; 4) failure to timely process grievances; and 5) failure to  
comply with the directive of the International President with respect to the role and  
responsibilities of the financial secretary-treasurer.

9 (ECF No. 7-39).

10 The trusteeship order appointed Lindsay as trustee over Local 1637. (ECF No. 7-39).  
11 Hanley appointed International representative Antonette Bryant as hearing officer for the  
12 trusteeship hearing. (ECF No. 7).

13 On April 26, 2017, Hanley sent a notice of trusteeship hearing to Local 1637 and to  
14 plaintiff. (ECF No. 7-42). On May 9th and 10th, 2017, Lindsay held the trusteeship hearing.  
15 Plaintiff alleges that two members of International's General Counsel, Keira McNett and Daniel  
16 Smith, were present at the meeting. Plaintiff alleges that these attorneys,

17 [A]ssist[ed] Bryant during this Trusteeship hearing in denying Plaintiff Mendoza  
18 due process in the following ways, which include but are not limited to: (1) refusing  
19 to allow Mendoza to ask relevant questions during cross-examination; (2) denying  
20 Mendoza his right to cross-examine some of ATU's witnesses; (3) presenting  
21 biased interested witnesses; (4) failing to object to Bryant's status as hearing officer  
despite being an employee of Hanley; (5) presenting false evidence and testimony;  
and (6) failing to review the evidence and identify clearly exculpatory evidence at  
the hearing, which was their job based on their own representations at the hearing.

22 (ECF No. 7). Bryant subsequently ratified the trusteeship. (ECF No. 7).

23 Plaintiff alleges that Lindsay has requested that criminal charges be brought against  
24 plaintiff for the alleged misappropriation of union funds. (ECF No. 7).

## 25 **II. Legal Standard**

26 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a court may issue a temporary restraining order  
27 when the moving party provides specific facts showing that immediate and irreparable injury, loss,

28 reports and that none of the misstatements were material to the 2015 financial statements when  
considered holistically.

1 or damage will result before the adverse party's opposition to a motion for preliminary injunction  
2 can be heard. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65. "Injunctive relief is an extraordinary remedy and it will not be  
3 granted absent a showing of probable success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury  
4 should it not be granted." *Shelton v. Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Assoc.*, 539 F.2d 1197, 1199 (9th  
5 Cir. 1976).

6 Courts must consider the following elements in determining whether to issue a temporary  
7 restraining order and preliminary injunction: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2)  
8 likelihood of irreparable injury if preliminary relief is not granted; (3) balance of hardships; and  
9 (4) advancement of the public interest. *Winter v. N.R.D.C.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20, 129 S.Ct. 365, 374  
10 (2008). The test is conjunctive, meaning the party seeking the injunction must satisfy each  
11 element. However, "'serious questions going to the merits' and a balance of hardships that tips  
12 sharply towards the [movant] can support issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the  
13 [movant] also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the  
14 public interest." *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011)  
15 (citing *Winter*, 129 S.Ct. at 392).

### 16 **III. Discussion**

#### 17 *i. Temporary restraining order*

18 Plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining order will be denied. Plaintiff fails to meet  
19 the requirements for *ex parte* injunctive relief.

20 Most importantly, the motion does not attempt to describe how plaintiff could be harmed  
21 before the defendants can be heard in opposition. Although plaintiff's motion contains references  
22 to harm that could occur as a result of defendants' conduct, the motion does not adequately explain  
23 whether the alleged harm could occur before defendants have an opportunity to respond to  
24 plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff has therefore not demonstrated that a temporary restraining order is  
25 appropriate on these facts. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b).

26 Further, plaintiff's motion does not demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits of  
27 plaintiff's claims. Plaintiff's section discussing his likelihood of success on the merits is dedicated  
28 to describing and debunking the defendants' five listed reasons for removing plaintiff from his

1 union office and for imposing a trusteeship over Local 1637. *See* (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff's motion  
2 does not discuss any relevant cause of action or why plaintiff is likely to succeed on that particular  
3 cause of action. *See* (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff's motion fails to show a likelihood of success on the  
4 merits and will be denied on these grounds. *See Winter*, 129 S.Ct. at 392.

5 Finally, the public interest is decidedly against granting *ex parte* injunctive relief in this  
6 case. Here, an injunction would greatly upset the status quo by re-instating a suspended executive  
7 board and president and dissolving a trusteeship before defendants can explain their actions.  
8 Plaintiff has not made a strong enough showing in his motion to justify such extreme court action  
9 prior to hearing the defendants' position. *See Shelton*, 539 F.2d at 1199.

10 *ii. Motion to strike*

11 Plaintiff filed a motion to strike defendants' response to plaintiff's motion. (ECF No. 12).  
12 Non-moving parties are not permitted to file "statements" regarding *ex parte* motions. Thus, the  
13 court did not review defendants' filing, and will instruct the clerk to strike it from the record.

14 **IV. Conclusion**

15 Plaintiff has not shown this court that the extraordinary remedy of an *ex parte* injunction  
16 is warranted on these facts. The court will therefore deny plaintiff's motion for a temporary  
17 restraining order (ECF No. 7).

18 Accordingly,

19 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that plaintiffs' motion for a  
20 temporary restraining order (ECF No. 7) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for leave to file excess pages (ECF  
22 No. 6) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's *ex parte* motion to withdraw plaintiff's motion  
24 for leave to file excess pages (ECF No. 8) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

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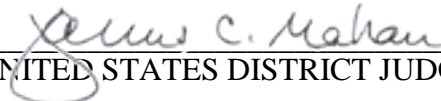
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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to strike (ECF No. 12) be, and the  
2 same hereby is, granted. The clerk shall strike defendants' statement (ECF No. 11) from the record  
3 in this case.

4 DATED September 28, 2017.

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE